THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Harrowing Details of the Deadly Effects of the Inundations.

THE RISING OF THE GARONNE

Widespread Ruin in Gascony and Languedoc.

HORRIBLE SCENES AT TOULOUSE.

Finding the Bodies of the Mutilated Dead.

The Altar of the Church of St. Nichclas Covered with Water.

THE FLIGHT FOR LIFE.

Thousands of Souls Carried to Eternity from an Earthly Sleep.

A RIVER TAKEN FROM ITS ANCIENT CHANNEL

The Body of the Marquis of Hautpoul-Nobles Beggared.

THE DEAD UNNUMBERED

Tombs Cverturned and the Remains of the Dead Washed Away.

Heroic Action for the Relief of the Sufferers.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S VISIT.

Charity Universal-The Confines of Countries Obliterated in Its Cause.

By the European mail of the 29th of June, to hand yesterday, we have still more full details of the effects of the melanchely visitation which has befallen the territory of the French Republic in the shape of river inundations. One-sixth of the soil of the whole country has been desolated, Toulouse is the centre of the most black and beartrending waste, and the entire Valley of the Garonne has been stricken. The hving were swept to death from their beds and from their firesides. The remains of the dead were carried from the tombs. Churches were invaded by the water. The altar of the Church of St. Nicholas was swept and the consecrated host and sacred vessels carried away by the fluvial tide. Nobles, workmen, farmers, and paupers were equally stricken. A nable marquis lost his own life during a gallant endoavor to save the lives of his neignbors. Dead bodies are found, horribly mutilated, at almost every sady of the current. Thousands of people have lost their lives; so many, indeed, that it is intimated that the exact number will never be known. The exertions which are being made for the relief of the survivors are most praiseworthy. the discharge of the obligation of charity having united persons of all creeds and classes in a grand

ENGLISH REPORTS FROM THE IN-

nocking in to inquire for missing relatives and friends, and there is reason to lear that many now reported missing may be lying smoothered in the mid of the baronne.

IN THE STREETS AND CEMETERY OF TOULOUSE, Omnibuses are passing through the streets of Toulouse to receive from house to house gits of food, clothes and bedding for the destitute and naked. Many dead norses, some belonging to the arthery, are fooding in the flooded streets.

Tourse overturned.

The cemetery is greatly injured. Many tombs and monuments are everturned or cracked.

Dead bodies, horriby mutilated, are found every moment. Many can only be torn piecement from the ruins which crashed them.

DEAD BODIES CONSTANILY SEEN DRIPPING DOWN STREAM.

[Toulouse (Jane 25) Correspondence of London Post.]

No positive return has yet been received of the number of victims of the inundations; dead bodies are being found every moment, and are constantly seen drifting down the stream.

WHEN THE WATER WAS AT ITS HRIGHT IN TOULOUSE—THE AWFUL SCENE AS REPORTED TO PARIS.

[From the London Telegraph, June 23.]

when the water was at its height in total loss.—The awfel scene as reported to palls.

[From the London Telegraph, June 29.]

From Toulouse a graphic description is forwired to the Debats of the aspect of that city when the inundation was at its height. The inhabitants ascendied on the quays and on the Stone Bridge, and looked heighessly on the scene of desolation and followed with terrified eyes the work of destruction. Property of all sorts was being swept away by the augry wayes; bles of timber, caris, cases, cathe and heavy plants were hurled in their flight against the piers of the bridge. Half an hour after the precaution had been taken to close the bridge of St. Fierre it gave way with a crash, and it was quickly followed by the Baths Raymand and the large public washhouses of Tournay and St. Fierre. At last, as if All the elements were discovered to be in flames, while another fire broke out at the Port Gar.ud, in a house that was entirely cut off from any chance of succor. The manufactories at lazacie and in the Rue des Amidonniers were abandoned on the water rashing into them, and were of course greatly damaged. Two houses fell at the Port Garaud, and it is believed that two women are buried in the runs, On the Qual de Touris the rise of the water was so rapid that many jamiles could only be rescued by means of the winglows.

THE TUGBOAT
stationed at St. Pierre was carried away by the
force of the torrent and was capsized. Four or
five persons were on board at the time, and as
the vessel was borne away they uttered cries of
despair. Their fate is as yet unknown.

they persons were on board at the time, and as the yeasel was borne away they uttered cries of despair. Their fate is as yet unknown.

A HEARTHENDING SCENE took placed at the Hotel Dieu, which was entirely surrounded and flooded by the river. All sorts of conveyances were speedly placed in requisition, and the unfortunate patients were removed before the water rose too high as promptly as possible to the mintary floopial, in embigues, carriages and arthlery wagons. All the officials, the Sisters and the surgeous behaved admirably in this work of rescue.

Among many trapical occurrences the following shows prominently:—A messonaer from the Churca of Sept-Demersarrived at the arthlery barracks and asked for volunteers to save four persons impresoned in a house surrounded by water. Three men at once departed in two boats, accompanied by three sailors. They rowed over the immidated cornicias between the Garonne and the canal, until they arrived oposite the above named church. There the first boat, manned by two sailors and one artilleryman, was suddenly soized by the current, became unmanageable, and was arriven away toward the Garonne at a furnous rate. The occupants of the other boat were just enabled the escape the current, and were thus preserved from an almost certain death. As to the persons shull up in the house, it was found impossible to rescae them, and lears were entertained that, owing to the force of the water, the building might succume at any moment.

FROM THE SURROUNDING DISTRICES.

Although we have the indust accounts from Toulouse, it must not be imagined that the ravages of the classifier were confined to that city. On the contrary, terrible accounts pour in from the surrounding districts, the floops having extended over a vast space of the country. From L'Arriège terrible news continues to arrive. At Verdun it is stated fity houses are destroyed, eighty unfortunate persons buried in the rains, with about 500 nead of catter. Thirty-jour corposs have been recovered and buried aider identification.

villages of Lacastide and Bespias have been entirely enguliou.

From Tarn-et-Garonne the news is also disastrous. The Garonne and the Tarn have been very destructive in their course, and the overflow was to rapid that in many piaces the inhabitants were unable to carry anything away. A large number of lamilies are homeless, and many animals have nearlabed.

of lamines are nomeross, and many animals have perished.

At Gers and Manssebé many houses have been washed down or have suffered injury. At Montesiang they were enabled to drag a woman from under the roins of a house that had fallen in. In the towns and villages of the Basses-Pyrénées there has been great destruction. Bridges have been carried away; houses have been fundated and greatly injured; the crops have been partially destroyed in some districts; several animals have been drowned, and at Jaut a shepherd lost his life.

neen drowned, and at Jaut a shephere lost his life.

A correspondent of the Soir telegraphs from Agen that the bodies of a number of cattle have been found in the fields; that mouraing and rules are shut, and that the theatres are opened only for representations for the baseft of the victims. Another correspondent of the same journal says that a slab of marole will perpetuate the devotion of the army of Toulouse. It will bear the names of the soldlers and citizens who perished in endeavoring to save the sufferers from the inundation. The families of the soldlers was left victims to their devotion will participate in the distribution of alms.

ANOTHER INSPECTION APTER MACMAHON'S, IN THE ST. CYPKIEN QUARTER.

After Marshal MacMahon had inspected the scene of desciation last Sunday the public were slowed to visit the principal streets of the Faubourg St. Cyprien, and relative to this the correspondent of the state of the fautory of the state of spondent of the Paris Figaro, M. Gaston Vassy, contributes to the pages of that journal the local lowing further details concerning the great catas-

antied persons of all creeds and classes in a grand silors.

ENOLISH REPORTS FROM THE IX—
UNDATED DISTRICT.

The warm-heart proper proper of the control of the warm-heart property of the control of the call of the control of the call of the Every moment bodies are being found, for the

despatches stating where the floods abate and where they rise, and accounts of the sights presented by the depopulated towns and villages over which they have swept.

One is struck with the monotony in norror of them all. The unity of cause and unity of effect are terrible in their simple suclimative. Herorim seems powerless to struggle against the terrible floods. It remains to be seen what courily can accomplish in relieving those who have escaped with their lives from the implacable waters. "The Fauboung of St. Cyprien, an official telegram this evening states with graphic brevity, no longer exists. It will take long years to reconstruct the houses torn down by the rising and obbing floods. The high street of St. Cyprien, which has grown under the forcing indusance of the rathway to be an important quarter or Toulouse, has best resisted the inundation. It still nodes its near erect, but is badly damaged and soaked from almost the third floor to the basement story. Many of its houses are marked for blasting. There is not a single house standing round the Place du Charedon.

The streets converging on it are

don.
The streets converging on it are
BLOCKED UP WITH FAILLEN DWELLINGS.
Those who lived in them a few days ago are bewildered when they come back by the ruin which
has been suddenly effected. It is found that a far
greater number of persons than was supposed
took refuge in the upper stories and were killed
when the nouses iell.
The

when the houses left.

The

DEAD BODIES OF A WHOLE PAMILY,
consisting of husband, wife, grandmother and two
children, nave been found in the ruins of the Piace
of Charedon, locked in each other's arms.

On a lew boards of a thir: floor in another devastated habitation a man of fifty years was found
crouching in a corner. He di! not dare to move
and was aimost paralysed from terror and the
fixity of his position when taken down. He had
prevailed on his wife to fly before the floods to the
high-lying part of Tonlouse and remained to take
care of the house, which he feared in the confusion robbers might enter and pinnder. The first
might of the deluge the walls cracked and shock
and most of them left, burying fireen of the inmates.

sion robbers might enter and plunder. The first night of the design the wails cracked and shook and most of the design the wails cracked and shook and most of them leil, burying fifteen of the inmates.

THE CLERGY OF ST. NICHOLAS, on their return from the procession to the Black Virgin of an Daurade, were overtaken in the Place du Charedon by the rising Garonne and toek reinge in a house, from wailen, after passing eight hours between life and death, they were released by the artiliery poutoons. A deacon is said to have lost his reason when he felt the wails shake. The iron rail gate of the Avenue de Bayonne and its ponderous cut stone piliars, which were held together with molten lead, he flat on the ground.

THE THEES,

which were old and shady in some places, are turn up by their roots, and in others broken. For the distance of a kilometre there is scarcely a house standing. The head of the medical school reported this morning that, accompanied by a scaff of assistants, he went through the quarters from which the water had retired in search of wounded people. He did not find one.

EVERYTHING HE MET IN HUMAN SHAPE WAS A CORPSE.

The siaughterers attached to the abattoir were every one drowned. In the streets branching off the Rue de Bayonne, the proportion of houses deminished is about one in every jour. But wherever the water has passed dynamite, it is said, must be used. Moreover, there is not, it is surmised, a single ruin that is not also a tomo. In the Chirch of St. Nicholas the water covered the tablet of the atlar, carrying away the sacred vessels and hostic.

A CLERICAL STUDENT SEEKING HIS TARENTS. One of the tragic sights which Marshai MacMadon witnessed in his waik round the Close was a young seminarist clearing away with leverish haste the ruins of a brick house. He momentarily bent his send to one side, as if striving to catch a sound which he hoped to hear, but which did not read him, if Tunduse. Nobody on the Marshaible to the rain, seeking for his latuer, mother and sister, who had emigrated fr

and sister, who had emigrated from Auvergne to be near him at Toulouse. Nobody on the Marshal's staff had the courage to spoak to him.

THE FOUR GREAT IRON FOUNDRIES

Of MM. Delpie, Messonnie, Lamoureux and Bourge no longer exist.

THE DANCING ROOMS

of the Grand Orient, the warehouses of MM. Ollivier, Estrade and Groc, and the old Hotel Massabian have been also swept away. Great his also been the destruction of mills. Those of the Croix Flerre and Bonchauge are marked for dynamite.

Groix Pierre and Bonchange are marked for dynamite.

A wide district Uninhabitable.

The whole of the Rues de Novars, Vhieneuville and des Cambeites are uninhabitable. Eleven bodies were taken this morning out of a latien house in the Rue St. Nicholas, which is also severely damaged. The garden of the Feuliants was strewn with the bodies of men and boys who had cambel into the trees, some of which were uproofed and from others of which the refugees fell, overcome probably by fear and exhaustion. Dead men and dead horses drift through the low streets—or rather where low streets were. The cemetery being under water, funeral ornaments float on the yellow tide. Capsized boats speak of crews ongulied by the vielence of the currents, which rushed and edded in all directions.

Still Morke Terrature Details arrive. The paper mill of the Avenue Maret, which was insured against fire for 300,000L, but not against water, is a total wreck. The deaths are far more numerous than has been feared. Photographers have been telegraphed for to come and PHOTOGRAPH THE DEAD,

who are brought in tumbrils to the medical school, and cannot possibly be kept there for identification. Long lines of drenched and famine-stricken people of all ages wait before the Hotoide Vilis for the distribution of victuals. The court yard is a great hospital, into which wagon loads of sufferers are continually fetcaed by the artiflery. All the public buildings, except the residences of the Major. Prefect and Archibishop, have been requisitioned until other asylums can be provided for the busiless population. The victims of the time were.

SUMPRISED IN THEIR BEDS by the water, and, in making away for their lives, had not time to dress themselves.

by the water, and, in making away for their lives, had not time to dress themselves.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL

of Languedoc was a town in which work was easily obtained and well remunerated, and lood and wine were relatively coap. The lower orders were singularly well off at Toulouse, as the patriotic fund taised among them in 1870 testified. Their position is now terrible, and must be for some time. This visitation would have not weighted so heavily on a less thrily population. The French poor luvariably invest a good deal of money in strong nonsehold and body linen. One of the harrowing sights is the contents of the drawers and presses, which were kept with nouse-whely care, foating like scum on the wid-hed Garonne. Foor people there are also very luxurious and neat about their beds. They neap up woolen mattresses, some of which are to be handed over to chistren when the time comes for tuem to marry and settle. The river has swept of these household gods of the loulouse working casses, and byblic charily, however generous, cannot possibly restore them.

Firty Young Lables RESCUED FROM a BOARDING SCHOOL.

The flity young ladies of the submerged boarding school in the Place des Feutlants have been saved, and went to their respective nomes this

NOBLE SUPPERENS.

Among the properties devastated is one of the De Rémusat ismity.

M. de Beicastie, the legitimist beputy, has done wonders in relieving the sick and sameless poor, who crowd the public buildings. His sensin-law, the marquis de Laurens Castelet, and the Course de Begordh have also becaved noniv. The one consoling leature of this calamitous infundation is the great amount of seroismit has brought out, and especially among the soldiery.

A RIVER SWEPT FROM ITS ANCIENT CHANNEL.

Accounts from the Garonne become still more terrible. At Moissac the river has definitely forsessen its former sed and flows four kilometres away in an aucient channel.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S VISIT TO THE SCENE OF DESOLATION.

[Paris (June 26) correspondence of London Standard, and the strength of the series of the standard of the standard of the series and the standard of the series and the same of the series o

Marshal MacMahon, with the Ministers accompanying oim, arrived at Perigueox at quarter past six this morning and left again at quarter to seven. He will reach Tollouse at twenty-five hindles past two P. M. The loss of property in the Department of the Lot-et-Garonne is as great as in the Haute-Garonne. The number of houses destroyed at Moissac is 170, and at Magistere lifty. Enormous damage has also been caused at Bagneres and Eigorre. The rise of the waters at Ageneres and Eigorre. The rise of the waters at Ageneres and Eigorre. The rise of the waters at Ageneres and Eigorre. To rise of the waters at Ageneres and Eigorres and Eigorres and the entire town is inundated, but the flood is now subsiding. At Toulouse the care 20,000 persons homeless.

WHAT HE SAW AT TOULOUSE.

[Toulouse (June 27) Correspondence of London Standard.]

Marshal MacMahon attended mass at six o'clock this morning, and atterward paid a visit to the parts of the town which have been inundated. He first proce ded to onle and Fernounies, two important villages, where not a single house formains standing. He went through the ruins and henced money to the Mayors for the relief of the sufferers.

The people received the President with loudly proclaimed leedings of gratitude. On his return to Toulouse the Marshal visited the workshops of the industrial quarters of the town.

This at termoon ne proceeds to Montaudan. His visit has had a cheering effect upon the population.

His visit has had a cheering effect upon the population.
[Toulouse (June 28), correspondence of London Fost).

Marshal MacManon visited Tarbes to-day, and will go to-merrow to Auch and Agel, returning on Filday to Paris.

M. Bouffet will return to Paris on Wednesday.

M. Bouffet will return to Paris on Wednesday.

[Paris (June 27) correspondence of the London Times.]

The appaining details of the latal floods in the south, walch are even more disastrous than was at first believed, have cleared the most profound sensation in Paris. The cipital is surring in behalf of the sufferers in an admirable manner, subscriptions are being got up in all queriers and among all classes. All the nowspapers have opened lasts, and the theatres announce special benefit performances.

benefit performances.

Among the sauscribers to the fund (under the patronage of Murshal MacMahon) is the Grand Louge of Freemasons, who send a first sauscription of 5,000.

To-day collections were made at all the Paris churdres.

The provinces are also actively at work, and there is every reason to believe that nothing in the shape of human and will be wanting to mittee the sufferings of the victims.

"Clericus Rusilcus" writes to a London paper as follows:—"I took your account of the said calamity that has failen upon the south of France late the spuipit with me yesteray morning, and made so appeal from it to my congregation. Altaough no notice was given, the appeal was readily responded to, and a sum of £4 2s. 6d. was collected. Pernaps if you can that a corner for take in your influential paper other country clergymen may be induced to follow my example."

Legislative action for the relief of the Suffernments.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUPPR-REES.

[Versailles (June 25—Evening) correspondence of London Post.]

In to-day's sitting of the National Assembly it was resolved that a subscription should be opened among the members on beasif or the sufferers by the foundation, and that a funeral service should be persormed on Weencaday at the chapel of the Castle of Versailles for those who have lost their

M. Dufaure stated that the information received

be performed on wednesday at the chapel of their fives.

M. Dufaure stated that the information received was not yet sufficiently precise to enable the government to fix the amount of the aid that would be required, but he urged the House to vote M. Depeyre's proposal making a grant of 2,000,000£ for the relies of the distress.

This grant was then unanimously voted.

Toulouse (June 28) correspondence of the London Post.]

Nothing can present a greater contrast than the north and south sides of the river at Toulouse—the one with its usual aspect undisturbed and its inhabitants pursuing their ordinary avocations, the other like a place whites has been tombarded.

In fact, a town of itsels, and is to the upper part of Toulouse what the Surrey side of the Thames is to the Middleast shores. The quarter is densely propled, or rather had 25,000 inhabitants, most of them of the working classes, inough outside the town wails are villas and cottages belonging to wealthier people. Through the quarter run avenues of trees, and around it are fields of corn and market gardens; in short, under ordinary circumstances it must be a pleasant enough place to live in. To describe what St. Cyprien is new is almost impossible. It is a town of ruins. The Garonne is now running in its natural bed, but all over the inundated quarter are pools of water and rank river must; trees are uprooted, gardens are mere swamps and streets he houses are heaps of rubbish, in others the walls are left standing, with pictures or articles of attire hanging on them. In one street through which I passed only three mouses were standing, and this is probably the case in a dozen other moroughfares. Everywhere mouses were standing, and this is probably the case in a dozen other thorough which I passed only three houses were standing, and this is probably the case in a dozen other thorough which I passed only three houses were standing, and this is probably the case in a dozen other thorough which is probably the case in a dozen other thorough which is passed

gayly painted boards, once forming portions of summer houses.

THE TOWN WALL itself, a solid line of concrete, has in one place been thrown down quite flat, and a sittle forther on two great beams, at least thirty leet long, have completely barred one of the gateways. Nothing, however, shows the force of the flood so much as the ruins of the suspension bridge. Nearly nail the bridge itself has been firmly and securely laid by the water on the bank, where, indeed, lat first mistook it for a landing stage. Only one bridge is now standing—namely, the old stone one of St. Pierre, that it been carried away the losses on the St. Cyprien saide would have been even more terrible than they were.

MACMAHON'S RECEPTION.

Marshal MacMahon, General de Clasey and M. Buffet, with their suits, spent all Saturday afternoon in visiting the quarters of St. Cyprien and St. Michel, where they talked freely with the sufferers. I hear the Marshal said it would be better, considering the hot weather, to burn all the ruins of St. Cyprien, for the oder from the reuse and also from the many undiscovered dead bodies is even now scarcely tolerable. The Marshal said, moreover, that he had no loca of the extent of the destruction, and would do everything in his power to alleviate the discress. He alterward visited the hopital St. Jacques, the military sospital and the tobacco manufactory. Everywhere he was wentusinastically casered, with cries of "Vice MacMahon!" He especially complimented the Baronne de Sandrans, whe of the Project; the Comtesse de Fenelon and other ladies for their exercions, and publicly thanked Socter Peliferru for her labors. At half-past six yesterday morning the Baronne de Sandrans, who of the Project; the Comtesse de Fenion and other ladies for their exercions, and publicly thanked South Pelispin for her indures. At half-past six yesterday morning the Marchal attended mass, and immediately after left for Fenoushet, where only one nouse and the courten are left standing. On his return here he distributed decorations to General du Bessol and other officers and privates. The way in which the solders have worked and are working is the ineme of general admiration. To-day a large body of engineers is expected. In the evening there was a reception at the Prejecture, and at six this morning the Marshal and his companions left for Tarces in carriages, the railway communication being interrupted.

At half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon the Marquis d'Hautpoul, who lost his life in trying to save others, was buried. The luneral procession was followed by thousands of people, for the decased was independently of his noble death, much respected in Toulouse. The number of death, is sy yet unknown, but bodies are found at every moment.

every moment.

A SUSPENSION BRIDGE SWEPT AWAY.

At MUTCH, in the Haute Garonne, the suspension bridge has been destroyed and many houses wrecked. Roques and Pinsaguel, two villages near, are masses of ruins. In the Ariege, at St.

and all the crops are destroyed. At Sarginget all the houses were inundated, several fields and the bridge demolished.

AT PAU.

according to the latest intelligence, the railway communication is cut off.

THE NOTED DEAD.

[From the Paris Figaro, June 27.]

Among the known deaths are named the Marquis d'flautpout, who fell a sacridec to his devordeness; M. Wolfard, reporter to the Council of War; boctor Brun and his family.

Worthy of record is the juneral of a solder of the Fwenty-third regiment of artifley, named Reyers, who also, after naving saved several persons, died a victim to his devotion. The Colonel and all the officers of the regiment were present at the grave; and the former gave with emotion a brief address, in which the following purase greatly affected the bystanders:—'May he receive in heaven the reward reserved for those who die for the good of their country.'

BRIEF DESPATCHES TO PARIS.

[Frem Gallgman's Messenger, May 27.]

MONTAUBAN, Tarn-et-Garonne.

The flood has exceeded by one metre the highest on record since the beginning of this century—namely, that of 1835. Almost all the meadow lands are devastated. The waters of the Garonne and Tarn have swept everything away in their passage, the agreemituries surprised by the rapidity of the rise, were unable to remove anything from their uwellings, and are now in great distress. Assistance is being organized. At Moissac the inundation yesterday morning attained a neight of eight metres, and the two rivers formed a single safet of water. The part of the town situated on the left bank of the canal was submerged, and several house shad lailen. The waters are now failing at the rate of floorent metres an bour. Advices from Albi also confirm the diminution of the flood.

The laundation is diminishing. The material losses are considerable. The railway between

The inundation of the flood.

The inundation is diminishing. The material losses are considerable. The railway between this town and foundue is cut in several places. Below Pan the service is also interrupted at Biliere, but is open from that place to Paris.

The waters of the Garonne cover the railway in

The waters of the caronic cover the railway in several places. The circulation is interrupted between Vaience-d'Agen, Mayistère and St. Nicolas, on the Montanson line, and between Bol-Encontre and Layrach on that to Auch.

The maximum rise of the Garonne in the department of the Groude was reasond to-day. The Pre-ct left this morning for Reolle with the government engineers. No accidents are yet recorded.

Pre-extleft this morning for Récole with the government engineers. No accidents are yet reported.

Mont-De-Marsan.

The rise of the Adour at Aire has reached fitten feet. At Payrengrade the Gaves has reached a maximum of over eighton leet. The communes of Aire, Cazeres and Gronade are indudated. The damage done is considerable.

The waters of the Adour are falling. The bed of the river has changed behind the arsenal. The railway service is interrupted.

Mansellale.

Steady rain is failing in the southeastern region, and is doing logary to the corn. The Var and Alpes-Martilmes have suffered from drought. A violent storm accompanied with hall has ourst in the environs of Grenole.

An immense landship causes heavy losses. [From the avenur of Folk (Aridge), Jule 29.]

A considerable landship took place daring the might of the oth at St. Autone, between this town and Jarascon, on the road to spain. Processional mon extensive at 20,000 cubic metres the mass of earth and rock which descended from the monutains. At the same pince a slip of losser importance caused the lab of a scalloiding in the tunnel in course of construction. Those were, however, only a small portion of the disasters which have stricken the Debartment of the Aridge. The earth was already saturated with water, and the monutains were suit covered with snow at an afficule so low as was not remembered by the oldest invalidant of the department of the Aridge. The earth was already saturated with water, and the monutains were suit covered with snow at an afficule so low as was not remembered by the oldest invalidant of the department of the Aridge. The earth was already saturated with water, and the monutains were suit covered with snow at an afficule so low as was not remembered by the oldest invalidant of the department of the definition of sunday, the rail

began to fall faster than ever. It mas not since ceased, and there are no righs of an end of this learnil weather. For seventy-two hours the downpour has now continued, and there has not yet been a single creak in the clouds. The wind having become less cold the accumulated show has melted and the river has swelled up, so that the piles of the bridge of Folk have disappeared, and the channel is insufficient to carry off the flood of water.

water.

How the bridge of the abour was dashed away—several remsons carrier off.

[From the Bron Public of Tarbes, June 29,]
From daybreak the estire length of the structure was crowded with people, too binsy in watching the passage in the stream of frees, gates, articles of furniture and other things, to have any apprehensish of the surger they ran. At a quarter before one some work nen, nothing the water dashing violently argainst the piers of the bridge and the flood attaining the crown of the first to price and the flood attaining the crown of the first to perceive the danger, which he at once announced, begging the crowd to retreat once. At first no attention was paid to the warning; but some men employed at the archard tame behind the store of M. Rozes and saw the dust fly and the mortain give way, on which a workman called counset hurried away and joined Bartaez in giving the alarm. Still the idea prevaled that the whole incident was a piece of pleasantry. But on seeing those two men, pale and terrified, the people began to leave the bridge. At that momens.

An OSCILLATION

was left, and the panic reached its height; a few seconds later a detonation was heard, like the fring of several prices of artiflery; it was too bridge which had given way, precipitaling with it several unior unable persons into the river. They are said only to have been four in number, and to have succeeded in saving toomselves, and we sincerely trust that store is the case.

THE CRASH Water. HOW THE BRIDGE OF THE ADOUR WAS DASHED

They are said only to have been four in number, and to have succeeded in saving toemselves, and we succeedly trust that such is the case.

THE CRASH

was followed by the cries and hamentations of the populace; one calling out for his brother, another for his son; this one seeking his wife and that other her hisband. After the first moments of terior had passed crowds nurried to cross by the railway bridge, still intact, in order to reassure their numbers and friends.

[From Galignani's Messenher, June 22.]

The lamentable disasters caused by the hundations impart a present interest to the following geographical details concerning the basin of the Gatonne:—

The boundary line of that valley is formed on the west by the mountains of Higorre; on the south, by the Pyrenees; on the east, by the watershed, dividing the streams, as far as the chain of the Lozdre. The river rises in the Val o'Aran, on the Spanish territory, between the peaks of Maladetta and Mont Vallier; it passes through the various departments leading to the Gronde. The direction of its coarse is at first from southeast to morthwest; then the Bigorre range compets it to turn sharply to the northeast, as far as fooliouse, after passing which city it flows as originally. That place, at this moment suffering from the ravages of the Good, communicates with the Athante by the Garonne, and with the Mediterranean by the Languedve Canal. Below Toulouse, and in the city itself, the river bed fraverses a continuous plain until it reaches the sea; its channel is not seep, which circumstance gives rise to brequent overflowings, and that cause explains the terrible devastations made far and wide op its waters, which a there is nothing to restrain. He navigation, often interrupted by the shailowness of the stream, is carried on by means of a lateral canal for a length of 200 kilometres (five-eighths of a minimum of the content of the stream. Is carried on by means of a lateral canal for the length of 200 kilometres five-eighths of a minimum of the content of the river unites with the Dordogne, a little distance below that city at a place called Le Bee d'Ambaz, and the junction of those two rivers forms the Gironde, an estuary which attains in some places a width or fourteen kilometres, and discharges itself into the Atlantic between the Fort of Royan on the north and the battery of draves on the seath. The tributaries of the Garonde ar.:—On the left bank, the Pique, Save, Gers and Baise; and on the right, the Saiat, Ariege, Lers and Tarn.

> BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS. (From the London Standard, June 28.)

The south of France has been the scene of a terrible disaster, if, indeed, we can write correctly in the past tense of a calamity the operation of which is, perhaps, not at an end, and the proportions of which have certainly not go yet been fully ascertained. We know enough, nowever, of what has occurred to feel that the Upper Vailey of the Garonne has been visited by one of the most fearful inundations on record, the worst sufferer being, partly in consequence of its posttion, but partiy, no doubt, also by reason of its greater size and extent, the city of Toulouse. We hear of houses being overwhelmed and levels; to the ground by the giant force of the irrestatible current, and even an entire quarter, that of St. Cyprier, being entirely destroyed. We may partially measure the suddenness of the event by the number of the dead. They seem to have been surprised in their houses, and we can only hope that their passage out of life was mercifully rapid. We seem to be reading of a vast snipwreck. The destruction of animals has been great, numbers of cattle and sheep, as is invariably the case on such occasions, being swept along by the swirling waters. After this record of the loss of human life and the useini and palf-human beasts which men's wants and habits have domesticated it seems almost a waste of compassion to speak of the launcated fields and the destruction of the rapidly ripening crops. But by the survivors the wholesaic devastation will be Keenly feit. Many or them are already homeless, and many others will soon be wandering about striving to decipher amid the mudcy deers let by the retring waves the bouncaries of their own plots of ground. Their felices will inarks will have disappeared, Sheeproids will have vanished, vineyards will be laid low, and the lately waving grain and fast-sprouting maize will be lest in the wide expanse of conglomerate mineral and vegetable litter. The soil of the Garonne Valley is peculiarly rich; and in addition to the Droducts we have already named flax and potators are grown in great abundance. It is not difficult to understand now the lamentable event has been brought noon. Toulcome itself stands in the middle of the vast plain o. Gascony and Languedoc, but the Garonne, on both sides of which it is built, is fed by swot mountain tributaries, which soon shrink and still more rapidly swell in volume; whist a little way before it reaches the city its course is much constructed by ampediments which only beignten the mischiel of an inuncation. an inundation.

The Cahai du Midi, an important work, which,

impediments which only heighten the mischiel of an humidation.

The Cainal du Midt, an important work, which, running enstward from the Garonne, thus connects forlowed both with the Mediterranean and the Athantic, which both north and enat of the city. On the left bank stands the St. Cyprien quarter or shourd, which is described as being a consplete wreek. It is connected with the city proper by three bringes and in its in ds. are two large hospitals, which prombly contributes a considerable percentage of the dear bodies sound there. The town is built frequiarly and its older streets are norrow and torthous. But its more modern thoroughares are brind, handsome and commoditions, and it is promote that in this newer and better constructed quarter the damage wronget has been neither so extensive hor so serious. The essociations of most persons with rolleuse are rather of a committee than of a businesslike kind, and they naturally think of the days when troubadours sang of gailant knights and smaining hales, and when the "gay science" was esteemed to be the most important matter in life. But the in-dericapital of the Department of the Haute Garonne is a thriving piace of linuarry and commerce, and the sevents on the list of the large towns of France. We may form some conception of the misery which must have been inflicted on it by the fact that the Municipal council has at once and without debaie subscribed logoof, for the limsery which must have been inflicted on it by the fact that the Municipal council has at once and without debaie subscribed logoof, for the limed of the heighborhood which has sufferer, and that the government has applied to the Legislature for credit of a similar amount to be applied to the same object. This rathway communication of the neighborhood alone which has suffered. Pendulielt, a village some jour miles distant, has lost hil its 400 homesteads, with the exception of three, from Pau the interligence is cassing the countring some of the cassing bar have been extensively submered, and th

THE THOUSAND HOUSES DOWN—SIXTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN PROPERTY KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

(From the London Post (editorial), June 29.]

The geographical post lost of France, athough in many respects inguly law-red. Is such as to entail upon large districts of the country a laminity to said districts of the country a laminity to said any decayed by the overflow of flood-of rivers. At Tourouse such humanthous move occurred every twenty years—or, at least, in 1516, 1836 and 1856—although never before to the atime extent as at present, or with the calamitous consequences to nie and properly when we are now called upon to record, in 1856 the whole valled you to record, in 1856 the whole valled of the Rhone was visited to a similar manner. The streets of Lyons were injured and many bringes, horses and needs or cattle carried away. There has also been some loss of numan life.

THE FLOODS IN THE AUSTRIA.

only trees and cattle, but bridges, churches, houses, even whole villages, were swept away, and great numbers of people were either drowned or buried amid fallen ruins. But waen compared with the hundation which has now, we hope, subsided, all others sink into comparative insignificance. A week ago to-day, our correspondent tells us, the River Garonne, at Toulouse, was nousually high, but no serious danger was apprehended, and no precautionary measures were taken. On Wednesday the waters rose rapidly, and oy ten o'clock in the morning they had reached the level of the flood of 1855. At two o'clock two nrches of a bridge and twenty houses were swest away, and the floating swimmling baths and lavatories were forn from their moorings and surried down the torrent. As five the water overflowed the parapet which protects the populous quarter of St. Cybrian; at six it was ten leet deep in the streets, and before night this quarter was cut of from the reat of the town, the three bridges of communication being destroyed. All hight the crash of falling houses and

night this quarrer was cut of from the rest of the town, the three bridges of communication ceing destroyed. All hight the crash of falling houses and THE CRIES AND SHREEKS OF SUPPERERS were heard. On Thursday the flood degan to abuse, and the water had alled any feet by the evening. In the town of foulouse alone, it is said, 500 persons have perished and 20,000 are left destitute. Nearly 3,000 houses have fallen, and the destruction of property is roughly estimated at from £12,000,000 to £13,000,000 to stering. The whole valley of the Garonne is said to resemble a vast like, covered with ragments of the ruins of the town, as well as with wreck brought down from algher districts, and dotted with corpses, some of them wearing the costume of places twenty leagues away.

Although it is upon this particular district that the caminity has fallen with the greatest force, yell the said been extensively destroyed. At Bagnères de Bigorre the Adour has carried away bridges and cottages. At Verdun (Ariege) more than fifty noties have fallen, and sany persons have been extensively destroyed. At Bagnères de Bigorre the Adour has carried away bridges and cottages. At Verdun (Ariege) more than fifty noties have fallen, and sany persons have been from Todieuse, only three houses out of four bundred and at Nenomilet, a village six kiometres from Todieuse, only three houses out of four bundred are left standing. The railway between Bordeaux and Todiouse is cut in a dozen places, and the woole country is speaked. The power of the surrounding district to assist the greatest sufferers is crippled by their own losses, and the communication with distant parts of the calculity. At the water recede a surface saturated with moisture with the corpses of men and animals in every stage of decomposition. Exposed to the exhalations hence arising there will be alzeg population reduced to absolute want—dependent upon charty for all the necessaries of life, destitute alike of clothes, of food, of snelter and of employment. To communities thus s

run from them almost as freely as from the sloping 100.8 of houses, and a low hours will carry the ware of the mountain storm to swell the volume of the hearest river. It is easy to be wise after the event; but in a district so situated there is great from for measures of prevention, and the riparian authorities, was ever they may be should be instructed with powers commensurate to the magnificate of the recurring evis, which, by wise precautions, they might do much to mitigate or avert. Even the they flood which sometimes occor in this country are often greatly aggravated by local neglect, by some shifing up of the channel of a stream, or by some shifing up of the channel of a stream, or by some shifing up of the channel of a stream, or by some shifing up of the channel of a stream, or by some shifing up of the channel forms an obstacle to the passage of an unusual body of water. In rivers which are liable to be swolten by mountain torrents the casannels should be made the objects of unceasing solicitude, and the span and construction of orligges should be determined by other than purely local considerations.

MACMAHON AND NAPOLEON III.—HOW THE CHARITY AND EXERGY OF BOTH HAVE BEEN TESTED AT DIFFERENT FERIODS.

[From the London Telegraph, June 29.]

Not an instant too soon did Marshil MacMahon and his stair make their way to the deluged district. In England the appearance of the United States at the state on the scale of a great public calamity would be deemed wholly unnecessary, and weeks would permaps elapse ere Parinament was officially made acquainted with the extent of the mislioi time and the need for alleviating it by a grant of public calamity would be deemed wholly unnecessary, and weeks would permaps elapse ere Parinament was officially made acquainted with the extent of the misling of the Chief Magnistrate is generally ready to answer the Chief Magnistrate is generally ready to answer any popular can on his personaling the money in the presence of the President of the United States at the socies of t encouraging the eliborts of those was were endeavoring to extinguish the fames, and by actually arresting their progress in ordering whose clocks of houses to be clown up with gunpowier. And thus, too, many generations later, did the Emperor Nichsias render valuable personal aid, doth anoral and meterial, to the population of St. Petersburg, alternately cowed and frenzied as they were by the ravages of the choiera and by the ourning of the Winter Palace. A people who are incapable of governing or who are not suffered to govern themselves must needs have some one to govern themselves must needs have some one to govern themselves must needs have some one to govern themselves must need be on the spot. If the turncock has to telegraph to Paris for orders, and if the prefect is uncertain as to what the alinister of the Interior will say to him if he directs a broken sinice gate to be repaired it is obvious that things are apt to go awkwardly; but when all local officials are alike prostrate and basic-strickes by the occurrence of some ove whelming disaster, there is only one remedy for the evil and that if the immediate evolution of the Deus ex machinal. Jupiter, or at least Gesar, must come, whether he be emperor, king, military dictator, or constitutional president. The action taken by Marshal MacMahon, equally humane, gracefal, energetic and politic as it must be considered, was at the same time a matter of simple necessity, and it was based strictly on the lamous preceden set in a similar crisis nearly twenty years ago by that succeeding whose memory has been teated with succeeding and the lamous preceden set in a similar crisis nearly twenty years ago by that succeeding and the lamous preceden set in a similar crisis nearly twenty years ago by that succeed in gratifule by the poople for whose welfare he did so halon.

Beginning on the 25th of May, there were

creeing whose memory has been t.eated with such the field so mutch.

Beginning on the 30th of May, there were intrating on the 30th of May, there were in the field so mutch.

Beginning on the 30th of May, there were in the field introducions in France. Vast tracts of independent of the field of the field of the field intoducions in France. On the sea were laid under water. Roads and railways were rendered inpassable. Human bodis, cattle, furniture and agricultural produce were corneating the rushing torreats, and the streets of many towns could be traversed only in boats. As the or season failway station the water reached the fourth story of the building. At Tours it was ten feet deep. At Angers the immegas state quarries were submerged and 10,000 men were throws out of employment. In many cantons whole villages were swept away, and at Lyona, water the inudation was chiefly left in the consely populated suburbs of the Guillottere and the Croix Rousse, the amount of misery and destitution caused by the floods was well high incalculable. The Emperor Napoleon lift saw at once what was to be done. Without losing a moment he took an expressior Lyona, and there getting on herseback, and with an open tag full of gold at his sundie-low, he fode oil among the miserators in the sundie-low, he fode oil among the miserators is the ingent of their immentation therein. tag inil of gold at his succle-tow, he rose out among the missembles listening to their immentable tales, and granting them immediate and beneficial renes. About the waters rose so perilually that he had to dismount from his sorse and take to a boat; but he was about the district all the hvelong day, entering one wretched alley and carrefour after another, hearing from the tops of hovels and the windows of sarrets the plaints of the half-drowned inhabitants, while the officers of his staff reneved each other in handing money to the distressed people. There were half-hearted economists who, in after times, accused Gwesar of thoughtless prodiganty in thus scattering his alms instead of making inquiries and investigating cases. The monarch had only looked at the last that a disaster had happened, not contemplated by any code not provided for by any projectorial arrêt, and that the unfortunate creatures on the tiles of all the casements, hormally poor and wretoned were maked and runned and famishing; and yel there came a time whad frenches, could be found who had lorgotten his patient courage and his bounty altogether, and out of whose minds, while they were fighting to saadows, the memery of bygons substance had wholy faded.

THE FLOODS IN THE AUSTRIAN